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Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.

The total expenditure for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, stable security environment, territorial security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, security sector reform, democratic institutions and human rights, and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	466 354.7	484 249.2	(17 894.5)	(3.8)
Civilian personnel	242 827.3	240 429.1	2 398.2	1.0
Operational costs	478 494.4	438 663.5	39 830.9	8.3
Gross requirements	1 187 676.4	1 163 341.8	24 334.6	2.0
Staff assessment income	23 999.2	23 982.9	16.3	0.1
Net requirements	1 163 677.2	1 139 358.9	24 318.3	2.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	3 426.9	4 244.9	(818.0)	(23.9)
Total requirements	1 191 103.3	1 167 586.7	23 516.6	2.0

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	760	706	7.1
Military contingents	19 815	16 614	16.2
United Nations police	391	325	16.9
Formed police units	1 050	746	29.0
International staff	1 176	917	22.0
National staff	2 738	2 307	15.7
United Nations Volunteers	795	563	29.2
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	105	31	70.5
National staff	130	20	84.6

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009, set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 7 April 2008 (A/62/755), amounted to \$1,194,799,300 gross (\$1,170,726,000 net), inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of \$3,426,900. It provided for 760 military observers, 17,030 military contingent personnel, 1,141 police personnel, including 750 in formed units, 1,273 international staff, 2,866 national staff (including 90 National Officers) and 795 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions.
2. On the basis of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 52 of its related report (A/62/781/Add.8), the General Assembly, by its resolution 62/256, appropriated an amount of \$1,187,676,400 gross (\$1,163,677,200 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1291 (2000) and extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1794 (2007), 1843 (2008) and 1856 (2008).
4. The Secretary-General, in his letter dated 31 October 2008 (S/2008/703) to the President of the Security Council, referred to the additional requirements requested for MONUC in the light of the persistent crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. By its resolution 1843 (2008), the Council decided to authorize, on the basis of the recommendation of the Secretary-General in that same letter, a temporary increase of the authorized military strength of MONUC by up to 2,785 military personnel, and its formed police strength by up to 300 personnel.
5. Subsequently, by its resolution 1856 (2008), the Security Council authorized the continuation of the deployment to MONUC of up to 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel in formed police units.
6. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to advance peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
7. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, described in the frameworks below, for the stable security environment, territorial security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, security sector reform, democratic institutions and human rights, and support components.

8. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2008/09 budget. In particular, the report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

9. The Mission continued to concentrate its military resources and related activities in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in the provinces of North and South Kivu, Katanga and Ituri District (Province Orientale), where security problems and the remaining caseloads for the disarmament, demobilization and repatriation of foreign armed groups as well as the disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion of the Congolese ex-combatants were located. The Mission supported operations led by and jointly planned with the integrated brigades of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) in the east. A forward operating base was established in the remote north-eastern part of the country in order to support FARDC operations against a foreign armed group.

10. The Mission continued to provide assistance in the preparation of the voter registry update through the provision of advice, technical assistance and logistical support to the Independent Electoral Commission. However, progress in the preparation for the conduct of the local elections was limited, owing to financial constraints of the Government, delays in the adoption of the legal frameworks, including the organic laws on the National Independent Electoral Commission, the successor body of the Independent Electoral Commission, decentralization, the distribution of seats and electoral constituencies.

11. The Mission's offices in North and South Kivu and Ituri District were provided with additional technical and financial resources for conflict resolution, confidence-building and coordination with the United Nations country team and other partners on targeted short-term peacebuilding stabilization programmes as a prelude to the Mission's transition and drawdown.

12. The establishment of a stable security environment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to be related to the establishment of good relations with neighbouring countries. The Mission supported the implementation of commitments arising from the Nairobi communiqué, providing significant political, operational and logistical support to joint monitoring group activities at the envoy and task force levels. The Mission also continued to facilitate periodic meetings between the Army Chiefs of Staff of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda. With the resumption of large-scale hostilities in the second half of 2008, various political initiatives were also launched to ensure the return of parties to the Goma process. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General continued to promote periodic meetings between the political and military components of neighbouring peacekeeping missions, political missions and integrated offices, including the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) and the United Nations

Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), to coordinate strategies to protect civilians from the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR). In this connection, the Mission continued to maintain liaison offices in Pretoria, Kigali and Kampala, and established a dedicated post for a regional focal point in its Political Affairs Division with responsibility for advising senior management and undertaking liaison work.

13. Implementation of the United Nations Security and Stabilization Support Strategy began in July 2008, in four mutually supporting domains: political and diplomatic; security and military; extension of State authority to areas formerly controlled by armed groups; and return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees. A total of 16 projects, funded with approximately \$125 million in voluntary contributions, were initiated during the reporting period, including the construction of seven brigade-size garrisons for the Congolese army in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu to accommodate over 8,000 troops; the rehabilitation of over 600 kilometres of roads in key areas, and the training and deployment of 10 local mediators to address housing, land and property issues in North Kivu and Ituri.

14. Security sector reform continued to lag behind owing to the lack of a coordinated framework among international stakeholders in security sector reform, including the European Union Mission of Assistance for Security Sector Reform (EUSEC), the European Union Police Mission (EUPOL), France, the United States of America, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Angola, the International Organization for Migration, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania, and owing to limited commitment by donors to provide sufficient funding. Delays in the adoption of the organic laws establishing the legal architecture for security sector reform also slowed the implementation of activities related to security sector reform.

15. Preparatory efforts for the deployment of the additional military and formed police personnel authorized under Security Council resolutions 1843 (2008) and 1856 (2008) were limited in scope, as pledges made by contributing countries for troops and formed police personnel were not obtained as expeditiously as expected, and their deployment timelines were consequently delayed.

16. Among the major external factors that had an adverse impact on mandate implementation were the resumption of hostilities in the Kivus during the first half of the reporting period and the subsequent deterioration of the humanitarian situation, in particular targeted attacks against the civilian population. In this context, the Security Council, by its resolution 1843 (2008), authorized a temporary increase in the military strength of MONUC by up to 2,785 military personnel and its formed police strength by up to 300 personnel to enable the Mission to reinforce its capacity to protect civilians, to reconfigure its structure and forces and to optimize their deployment. In addition, by its resolution 1856 (2008), the Council requested that the Mission place the highest priority on the protection of civilians, including humanitarian personnel, under imminent threat of physical violence, in particular violence emanating from any of the parties engaged in the conflict.

17. Meanwhile, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo decided to significantly intensify the pace of its military operations, which required the Mission to support FARDC in three major military operations, namely Kimia II in North and South Kivu, Iron Stone in Ituri District and Rudia II in Orientale

Province. Consequently, the integrated brigades of FARDC were not available for the short-term basic training that MONUC had planned to provide. In addition, the rapid integration of Congolese ex-combatants into FARDC, which at times adversely affected the behaviour of FARDC members towards the civilian population, led to a temporary increase in serious human rights violations.

C. Regional mission cooperation

18. Initiatives continued to promote the use of the Entebbe logistics hub as a shared resource for warehousing, consolidating maintenance and communications facilities and optimizing the use of available staff for services such as receiving and inspection for other United Nations operations in the region. Support was provided for inter-mission meetings between the United Nations peacekeeping, political and peacebuilding presences in the region.

D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

19. In accordance with the mandates set out by the Security Council in its resolutions 1756 (2007), 1843 (2008) and 1856 (2008), and with a view to planning the eventual drawdown and transfer of its tasks to a post-peacekeeping United Nations presence, the Mission, through its integrated office, incorporated its plans and activities into the country assistance framework, a common strategic framework that links the United Nations country team, international financial institutions and bilateral donors in a common strategic approach for assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo under the aegis of the national poverty reduction strategy paper for 2007-2010 and the associated Government programme. Integrated mission planning teams were established, pursuant to the integrated mission planning process, to intensify coordination with the United Nations country team, including the preparation and management of the Mission's mandate implementation plan, with a view to preparing the Mission's eventual drawdown, transition and handover to a post-MONUC presence of the United Nations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The process of planning for the transfer of responsibilities from the Mission to the United Nations country team in the Western provinces has begun, including evaluation missions and the integration of the peace consolidation strategy and the peacekeeping strategy in the East into one overall integrated strategic framework.

E. Mission support initiatives

20. The redeployment of troops to the eastern part of the country resulted in increased requirements from support elements. Owing to the vast geographical size of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the lack of road infrastructure within the critical areas of the Mission's operations, intensive air transportation support was a major requirement during the reporting period. Nevertheless, surface transportation was utilized, where feasible, in particular to support activities in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. An information technology/communications workshop was organized at the Entebbe logistics hub as part of efforts to provide more responsive and timely support to the eastern part of the country. Key support activities included provisions for military joint operations with

FARDC, establishment of a support framework for the protection of civilians, and pre-planning and preparations for the deployment of additional troops authorized under Security Council resolution 1843 (2008), which involved extensive site acquisition and preparation, as well as ensuring that adequate infrastructure was in place to support the force reconfiguration.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: stable security environment

21. As described in the frameworks, this component reflected assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in bringing about the minimum security conditions necessary for the protection of the population, a sustainable peacebuilding process and the withdrawal of MONUC. The main priorities identified for 2008/09 were: (a) the conduct of military operations in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Ituri, North and South Kivu and northern Katanga), including with FARDC, to protect civilians, constrain and reduce the capacities of illegal armed groups and induce them to enter into the disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion programme; and (b) to work with the United Nations country team and other partners in facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the initiation of rapid stabilization of post-conflict areas. Following the resumption of hostilities in North Kivu in September 2008, and a subsequent deterioration of the humanitarian situation, and in particular the targeted attacks against the civilian population, the Security Council, in its resolution 1843 (2008), authorized a temporary increase of the military strength of MONUC by up to 2,785 military personnel and its formed police strength by up to 300 personnel to enable the Mission to reinforce its capacity to protect civilians, to reconfigure its structure and forces and to optimize their deployment. Meanwhile, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo decided to significantly intensify military operations in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, which limited the availability of FARDC members for short-term basic training, as planned. In addition, in its resolution 1856 (2008), the Security Council requested that MONUC place the highest priority on the protection of civilians, including humanitarian personnel, under imminent threat of physical violence, in particular violence emanating from any of the parties engaged in the conflict.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: improved protection of civilians in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase of 10 per cent in joint assessment missions (2006/07: 557; 2007/08: 441; 2008/09: 485)

Increase of 0.3 per cent to 585 missions in 2008/09 (comprising 322 assessment missions, 228 monitoring missions and 35 Joint Protection Team missions) compared with 583 assessment missions in 2007/08, owing to the inaccessibility caused by the joint military operations against LRA in Orientale Province and against FDLR in North and South Kivu

Reduction by 10 per cent of the total number of people internally displaced because of armed violence (2006/07: 1,480,000; 2007/08: 1,000,000; 2008/09: 900,000)

39 per cent increase to 1,817,429 internally displaced persons (comprising 998,000 in North Kivu, 419,000 in South Kivu, 190,911 in Haut Uele, 179,312 in Ituri and 30,206 in Bas Uele) in 2008/09 compared with 1,305,851 in 2007/08, owing to the joint military operations in North and South Kivu against FDLR and in Orientale Province against LRA

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
190 daily patrols by contingent troops in priority areas	240	Daily patrols comprising 60 by Ituri Brigade, 57 each by North and South Kivu Brigades, 11 each by Katanga Brigade and Sector 2, and 44 by Western Brigade The higher output was due to the mandated priorities outlined by the Security Council in its resolution 1856 (2008)
15 mobile operating bases deployed in priority areas in North and South Kivu and Ituri to monitor and deter attacks against civilians	16	Mobile operating bases The higher output was due to the mandated priorities outlined by the Security Council in its resolution 1856 (2008)

Expected accomplishment 1.2: stabilization of sensitive areas in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
No reported incidence of armed conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	242 incidents of armed conflict reported in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 joint operations with FARDC, including logistical and medical support, in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	23	Joint operations, comprising 3 military operations and 20 logistical and medical support operations The higher output was due to the decision of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to significantly intensify the pace of its military operations. Logistical and medical support included cordon and search operations, joint aerial reconnaissance and air transportation of personnel and supplies in support of FARDC
19 daily flight-hours in support of patrols, joint operations and other activities	18	Daily flight-hours The lower output was due to delays in the renewal of letters of assist, the redeployment of aircraft to priority regions and inclement weather

Provision of short-term basic training and related logistical support to 33 FARDC battalions in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	The non-completion of the output was due to the decision by the Government of the Democratic of the Congo to commit FARDC battalions earmarked for training to combat operations owing to the resumption of large-scale hostilities Instead, the Mission facilitated the training of: 1,784 FARDC personnel under the main training project (May to August 2008); 25 FARDC officers in staff technique courses (July 2008); 115 FARDC officers in general military techniques (January to February 2009); 110 FARDC personnel in the advance instructor training module (May to June 2009); and 70 FARDC officers in train-the-trainer courses (December 2008)
Advice to national and provincial authorities on the development of stabilization programmes in Ituri, North and South Kivu and northern Katanga	Yes	Assistance provided to the Government to develop a Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for North and South Kivu, Maniema, northern Katanga, Ituri and Orientale Province
Advice to national and provincial authorities on conflict resolution in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	Support provided to national authorities to plan the return of approximately 2 million internally displaced persons and refugees to the Kivus, in collaboration with United Nations entities, notably the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), within the framework of the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan and the United Nations Security and Stabilization Support Strategy

Expected accomplishment 1.3: disarmament and demobilization of former combatants in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Increase in the number of remaining disarmed Congolese ex-combatants demobilized (2006/07: 101,893; 2007/08: 151,893; 2008/09: 201,893)	23,961 Congolese ex-combatants demobilized through the national programmes for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, including 2,379 Congolese ex-combatants through the Amani programme for eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, for a total of 98,088 Congolese ex-combatants demobilized
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Maintenance of the same number of demobilized children in armed groups (2006/07: 33,523; 2007/08: 2,500; 2008/09: 2,500) of a total of 40,000 armed children

Achieved. A total of 2,522 children in armed groups were demobilized in 2008/09, compared with 2,291 in 2007/08

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of security and logistical support to national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes (protection of disarmament points and transit camps, and transportation of former combatants to disarmament and transit sites in Ituri and North and South Kivu provinces)	Yes	Through the provision of security by military contingents in four transit centres; provision of security and transportation for ex-combatants from transit centres to brassage centres; transportation of integrated mobile teams to all provinces for the Unité d'exécution du programme national de désarmement, démobilisation et réinsertion; deployment of two military observers in each demobilization point to disarm combatants; provision of medical services for the ex-combatants; and rental of sites for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes
Multimedia public information campaign including 24 radio Okapi interviews, 1 web interview, 8 video interviews, covering all armed groups to sensitize members of armed groups and to inform the public of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities	40	Radio Okapi interviews The higher output was due to interviews of returnees as part of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sensitization
	1	Web interview
	8	Video interviews
12 monthly meetings with national authorities, United Nations agencies and NGOs to coordinate the withdrawal of 2,500 children from armed groups and their transfer to transit care facilities and/or their communities	24	Meetings The higher output was due to increased opportunities for advocacy with armed groups in the framework of the Goma peace process, the Tripartite Mechanism for Cooperation in Political and Security Matters, the Amani programme and the fast-track integration steering committee in the Kivus
24 bimonthly meetings with military groups and FARDC, civilian authorities and community leaders on accessing and withdrawing children from armed groups	42	Meetings The higher output was due to increased opportunities for advocacy with armed groups in the framework of the Goma peace process, the Tripartite Mechanism for Cooperation in Political and Security Matters, the Amani programme and the fast-track integration steering committee in the Kivus

Component 2: territorial security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

22. Component 2 encompassed support for the voluntary repatriation of foreign ex-combatants on Congolese territory, assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in developing effective border controls and support for the enhancement of regional security. The main priorities in the 2008/09 period consisted of actions to promote a resolution to the presence of remaining foreign armed groups through voluntary repatriation or other arrangements as agreed by the concerned Member States; in areas of MONUC presence, to monitor, report and intercept illegal movements of arms and people, including children; and to facilitate, through the provision of good offices and logistical support, the enhancement of regional security mechanisms. With regard to voluntary repatriation, the lower output was due to the failure of a foreign armed group to abide by the Kisangani Agreement of May 2008; the continued threats and discouragement directed by the leaders of foreign armed groups to their subordinates; and lack of access to certain locations due to persistent insecurity and associated risks for the safety of personnel. Notwithstanding, the relations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda improved significantly during the reporting period, resulting in the initiation of the exchange of ambassadors in July 2009.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: disarmament, demobilization and repatriation of foreign armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the number of remaining foreign ex-combatants repatriated (2006/07: 14,881; 2007/08: 5,170; 2008/09: 6,000, for a total of 26,051)	3,194 foreign ex-combatants repatriated in 2008/09 compared with 1,312 in 2007/08, for a total of 19,387

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Logistical support for the repatriation of 6,000 foreign ex-combatants to their countries of origin	Yes	Logistical support provided for the repatriation of 3,194 foreign ex-combatants to their countries of origin The lower output was due to continued threats made by leaders of foreign armed groups against their subordinates; a lack of access to certain locations due to the fragile security situation; and the failure of a foreign armed group to abide by the Kisangani Agreement of May 2008

Expected accomplishment 2.2: enhanced border control in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Increase in the number of intercepted shipments of illegal arms by arms inspectors (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 1; 2008/09: 2)	Achieved. Two arms caches were seized in the Uvira area in collaboration with the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Congolese national police

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
7 military observer patrols per day to monitor borders with Rwanda and Uganda	7	Military observer patrols per day
9 riverine patrols per day to monitor borders with Rwanda and Uganda	4	Riverine patrols per day (on average) The lower output was due to inclement weather and to the revised operational requirement that entailed an increase in the number of hours per patrol, thereby reducing the number of patrols per day
Border control training of 2 Congolese national police units in Katanga	No	The non-completion of the output was due to the concentration of the Mission's efforts in the eastern part of the country, owing to the prevailing security situation

Expected accomplishment 2.3: progress towards the establishment of regional security mechanisms for the management of stability in the Great Lakes

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Exchange of ambassadors between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi	The "Four plus Four" Commission was established in October 2008 by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda with the aim of normalizing relations between the neighbouring countries
No reported cases of armed groups using territories of neighbouring States as staging grounds (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 0)	Achieved

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Good offices, participation and provision of logistical support, to facilitate regular consultations among the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi on border and regional security issues, including four meetings of the Tripartite Plus Commission	Yes	Through the facilitation, participation and provision of logistical support to the delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the weekly meetings of the joint monitoring group task force, including two meetings of the Tripartite Plus Commission

Component 3: security sector reform

23. Component 3 encompassed support for military, police, judicial and corrections services that provide for the security of the State and its population and assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with international and United Nations partners, in putting in place the preconditions for a comprehensive security sector reform process. The main priorities during the 2008/09 period were to: (a) contribute, in coordination with international partners, to the efforts of the international community to assist the Government in the initial planning process of security sector reform; (b) provide

technical advice, as requested, for the elaboration of national defence sector reform strategies; (c) continue to develop the capacities of the Congolese national police and related law enforcement agencies by providing technical assistance, training and mentoring; and (d) advise the Government on strengthening the capacity of the judicial and correctional systems, with emphasis on military justice. While the Technical Working Group on Security Sector Reform met on 14 August 2008, following a cabinet reshuffle and the resumption of hostilities in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Group did not reconvene for the remainder of the reporting period. Nevertheless, progress was made on development of the comprehensive strategy and action plan for defence sector reform. The development and implementation of strategies for addressing miscarriages of justice, the reform action plan for justice and corrections, as well as the increased effectiveness of courts in criminal jurisdictions, lagged behind due to a leadership change at the Ministry of Justice, pending finalization of the overall strategic plan for security sector reform, and the lack of substantial human and financial resources in the criminal jurisdictions.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: progress towards the creation of capable and accountable armed forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Establishment by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of a technical working group on security sector reform, which would meet on a regular basis

The Technical Working Group on Security Sector Reform was established on 28 July 2008 and met on 14 August 2008. However, following a cabinet reshuffle and the resumption of hostilities in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Group did not reconvene

Adoption by the Government of a comprehensive strategy and action plan for reform of the defence sector

The revised army reform plan was approved by the President and the Council of Ministers as part of a comprehensive strategy and action plan for reform of the defence sector and is pending adoption by the Parliament

Development and implementation of strategies by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to address the causes of procedural errors in miscarriages of justice

No strategies developed owing to a leadership change at the Ministry of Justice and the consequent change in priorities of the new cabinet

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Advice on reform of the defence sector through weekly participation in the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo working groups on reform of the defence sector

No

The non-completion of the output was due to the disruption caused by the reshuffle of the Cabinet members in the Ministry of Defence and the fragile security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

Monthly consultations with international partners and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to coordinate activities on reform of the defence sector and promote coherence of the security sector reform policy	Yes	Through regular bimonthly meetings with the representatives of the international community, including EUSEC, EUPOL, the International Organization for Migration, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Advice to national and provincial authorities on the coordination led by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the reform of military justice	Yes	Through 200 meetings with national and provincial authorities on military justice reform In addition, advice provided to the Ministry of Defence on the refinement of a draft strategic plan on military justice, and on the deployment of a military human resources specialist to assist FARDC in the development of an organizational structure for the military justice system, the identification of positions to be filled and the establishment of candidate selection criteria
Preparation and conduct of 6 military justice training programmes for 300 military police personnel at the national and provincial levels	11	Training programmes under the projects to strengthen the capacities of the military justice system in 11 provinces for 579 military judicial personnel The higher output was due to the provision of training in 11 provincial capitals and the inclusion of military judges, prosecutors, court registrars, prosecution clerks, bailiffs, command officers and defence lawyers to ensure the provision of consistent and coordinated training to all military judicial personnel
	66	In addition, military judiciary personnel were trained in coordination with the sex crime investigation programme of the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies

Expected accomplishment 3.2: progress in the development of a capable and accountable national police service

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Adoption by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of 8 recommendations on core themes of police reform of the Comité de suivi de la réforme de la police and its working groups

Achieved. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo adopted the 8 recommendations on the core themes of police reform of the Comité de suivi de la réforme de la police (CSRP) and 9 CSRP working groups were established

Maintenance of the number of trained Congolese national police in basic skills (2006/07: 32,248; 2007/08: 17,683; 2008/09: 17,683)

15,047 Congolese national police personnel trained in basic skills in 2008/09, compared with 17,683 in 2007/08, owing to the paucity of donor funding and the limited availability of transportation to the training centres

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and senior Congolese national police personnel through co-location of United Nations police advisers in high-level law enforcement offices (at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo) on the development and implementation of the 8 recommendations of the Comité de suivi de la réforme de la police, including those that will be made into laws/decrees	Yes	Through the co-location of two United Nations senior police officers at the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police and the co-location of United Nations police experts in CSRP and in the Joint Technical Committee (Commission mixte de sécurité et de stabilisation de l'est); advice provided by United Nations police officers to the Congolese national police through daily monitoring and on-the-spot training sessions at the provincial level, where co-location was not possible due to lack of office space
Participation in the Comité de suivi de la réforme de la police	Yes	Through the participation of 12 United Nations police experts in the working group of CSRP on the elaboration of the organic law and related legislation, together with other experts from the Congolese national police, civil society and EUPOL
Conduct of 45 police refresher training courses for 17,683 Congolese national police in 14 locations	51	Police refresher training courses for 15,047 Congolese national police in 14 locations The lower number of Congolese national police trained was due to the limited availability of transportation to the training centres and the lack of allowances for attendees, owing to the paucity of donor funding

Expected accomplishment 3.3: progress in the establishment of functioning and independent judicial and penitentiary systems

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Adoption by the Government of the reform action plan for justice and corrections as part of the overall strategic plan for security sector reform	A justice reform action plan proposed by the former Minister of Justice, followed by a second plan entitled "Roadmap 2009" proposed by his successor in January 2009. The corrections system reform plan approved by the Ministry of Justice, which will be incorporated into the overall strategic plan for security sector reform
Increased effectiveness of courts in criminal jurisdictions in Ituri, North and South Kivus and Kisangani	No increase in effectiveness of courts in criminal jurisdictions observed, owing to human and financial resource constraints of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice to the Comité de suivi de la réforme de la justice on the development of judicial and penitentiary reform strategies, including provisions for minors	Yes	Through 6 meetings on the recruitment of magistrates, audit of the justice system and projects to be undertaken under the justice system reform action plan
Conduct of 120 training days for 270 judicial personnel (magistrates, court support staff and police judiciaire) on court administration and management	20	Training days for 100 judicial personnel The lower output was attributable to the unavailability of skilled local trainers, resulting in the postponement of part of the planned training to the 2009/10 period
Establishment of a prison database for handover to authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	The database was established for handover to the authorities in the 2009/10 period. The delay in the handover was due to difficulties in collecting data from remote and inaccessible locations

Component 4: democratic institutions and human rights

24. Component 4 encompassed support for the strengthening of democratic institutions and processes at the national, provincial, regional and local levels, the promotion of national reconciliation and internal political dialogue, support for the strengthening of civil society, assistance in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the investigation of human rights violations with a view to ending impunity, and assistance in the organization, preparation and conduct of local elections. The priorities for the 2008/09 period included: (a) assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other authorities, such as the National Independent Electoral Commission, in the organization, preparation and conduct of local elections; (b) policy input and technical advice on the development of policies on the establishment of essential constitutional institutions and relevant legislation; (c) the promotion of national, provincial and local dialogue through good offices; and (d) the promotion and protection of human rights with emphasis on military, police and other security services. However, as a result of legislative delays and the decision by the Supreme Court of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to extend the electoral process until the establishment of the National Independent Electoral Commission, the successor body to the Independent Electoral Commission, local elections were not organized. Progress was made on the establishment of the institutions that were key to reforming the judicial system. There was an increase in human rights violations by FARDC, partially as a result of insufficient supervision and control over the large number of ex-combatants integrated into FARDC and partially owing to an improved system of reporting by civil society and civilians. However, due to limited technical and logistical resources, there were fewer prosecutions of serious human rights violations and child recruitment leading to convictions.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: free and transparent local elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Establishment by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the National Independent Electoral Commission	The adoption of the organic law on the National Independent Electoral Commission was delayed	
Adoption by the Parliament of an organic law defining the functions and the independent status of the National Independent Electoral Commission	The organic law on the functions and structure of the National Independent Electoral Commission still under consideration by the Parliament	
Adoption by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the regulatory framework for a local mechanism on the resolution of electoral disputes	The regulatory framework was not adopted, owing to delays in the adoption of the organic laws on the Constitutional Court and the Conseil d'État	
Publication of an updated voters' list by the National Independent Electoral Commission	The Independent Electoral Commission commenced data collection in Kinshasa for the updated voters' list in June 2009; voter registration in the remaining 10 provinces was scheduled to commence before the end of 2009, owing to delays in the provision of required funds and in the finalization of the list of electoral constituencies by national and local provincial Governments	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice to the Government and to the Parliament on the adoption of essential legislation for local elections	Yes	Through meetings of the Steering Committee and other meetings with Government officials at the central and provincial levels, which contributed to progress towards the adoption of the law on rural constituencies, the law on urban constituencies and adoption of the lists of constituencies at the provincial and national levels
Organization of the transport and distribution of some 4,000 tons of electoral materials and equipment to 210 hubs throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo	300 13	Tons Hubs The lower output was due to delays in the determination of the election timeline
Advice to the National Independent Electoral Commission on updating the voters' lists, including on 1.5 million omitted voters and on the reassignment of 8 million registered voters to other administrative districts	Yes	Advice provided to the Independent Electoral Commission, the predecessor body of the National Independent Electoral Commission, through meetings on the computerized reassignment of voters to include new voters and voters on the list who had changed residence, a large-scale additional voter registration update, the identification of 2,261 voter registration centres and the refurbishment of over 5,800 registration kits

Advice and technical support to the National Independent Electoral Commission in the preparation and publication of lists of some 200,000 candidates	Yes	Advice and technical support provided to the Independent Electoral Commission, the predecessor body of the National Independent Electoral Commission, through meetings on the concept of operations and procedures on candidate registration and the identification of 91 candidate registration centres
Advice to the National Independent Electoral Commission on the design, development and production of 6,037 different types of ballot papers	Yes	Advice provided to the Independent Electoral Commission, the predecessor body of the National Independent Electoral Commission, through meetings and a feasibility study on the design and printing of ballot papers
Advice to the National Independent Electoral Commission on the organization and holding of civic education and voters' sensitization campaigns	Yes	Advice provided to the Independent Electoral Commission, the predecessor body of the National Independent Electoral Commission, on the strategy of civic education for the voter registration update and elections, the content of civic and electoral education messages (posters, radio messages and pamphlets) and plans for civic education campaigns pertaining to voter registration
Advice to the National Independent Electoral Commission on the preparation of a functional system for the resolution of electoral disputes	Yes	Advice provided to the Independent Electoral Commission, the predecessor body of the National Independent Electoral Commission, on the position of legal adviser in the Commission
Advice to the National Independent Electoral Commission on the selection, recruitment, training, fielding and payment of 300,000 polling staff for 53,000 polling stations	Yes	Advice provided to the Independent Electoral Commission, the predecessor body of the National Independent Electoral Commission, on the selection, recruitment, training, fielding and payment of 300,000 polling staff for 53,000 polling stations
Advice and technical support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on a joint operational security plan for the elections	Yes	Through the training of Congolese national police personnel and the participation of United Nations police officers in the work of the national operations centre, provincial operations centres, local operations centres, the technical group on election security, the steering committee on election security and the Congolese national police technical pool

Expected accomplishment 4.2: progress in the strengthening of democratic institutions and national reconciliation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Establishment of 7 of the institutions stipulated in the Constitution as key to reforming the judiciary system

The Superior Council of the Judiciary (Conseil supérieur de la magistrature) established by organic law; the establishment of the 6 other institutions (National Independent Electoral Commission, Anti-Corruption Commission, Constitutional Court, Final Court of Appeal, Supreme Council of Defence and Fund for Equalization of Resources between Provinces) remained pending

Adoption by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of legislation on relations between the central Government and provincial authorities

The law on provincial administration and two organic laws (decentralized territorial entities and the conference of the governors) were adopted; the organic law on the boundaries of territorial subdivisions within the provinces (fixation des subdivisions territoriales à l'intérieur des provinces) remained pending for adoption by the Parliament; the submission to the Parliament of other key laws on decentralization, including the territorial and administrative organization and on financial aspects of decentralization, such as the National Equalization Fund (Caisse nationale de péréquation) remained pending

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
48 weekly meetings with Government officials on the development of policies and processes for the establishment of 7 constitutional institutions and related key legislation	48	Meetings
96 meetings with majority and political opposition representatives to promote dialogue and consensus-building	50	Meetings The lower output was due to the focus by the political parties on the crisis in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo In addition:
	60	Meetings with civil society organizations to promote political dialogue and consensus-building on preparations for the first civil society national symposium, held in Kinshasa in May 2009
720 meetings at the provincial level to provide advice and good offices to provincial structures on local conflict resolution issues and relations between the central Government and provincial authorities	720	Meetings on mediation between provincial institutions, resolution of intercommunal conflicts, support and advice to local institutions, communities and civil society organizations

Expected accomplishment 4.3: progress in combating impunity and improving human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
10 per cent increase in Government prosecutions of serious human rights violations and child recruitment leading to convictions (2006/07: 326; 2007/08: 501; 2008/09: 551)	15 per cent decrease to 249 Government prosecutions of serious human rights violations and child recruitment leading to convictions in 2008/09 compared with 292 prosecutions in 2007/08, due to limited technical and logistical resources, including the absence of judges, police or infrastructure for conducting trials outside major cities and towns

20 per cent reduction in reported human rights violations by officers of FARDC (2006/07: 1,435; 2007/08: 726; 2008/09: 580)

2 per cent reduction to 722 reported human rights violations by officers of FARDC in 2008/09, compared with 740 in 2007/08, due to the worsening conflicts in certain areas and the integration of armed groups into FARDC without adequate supervision or control

20 per cent reduction in reported human rights violations by officers of the Congolese national police (2006/07: 117; 2007/08: 105; 2008/09: 84)

37 per cent increase to 958 reported human rights violations by officers of the Congolese national police in 2008/09, compared with 702 in 2007/08, due to increased reporting of human rights violations resulting from the sensitization of civil society

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
10 joint investigations with the national judiciary to address the prosecution of serious violations of human rights	131	Joint investigations in Kinshasa and other provinces The higher output was due to the Mission's increased support for capacity-building of judicial officers at the national level
60 special investigation missions on gross violations of human rights in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	22	Special investigation missions The lower output was due to the resumption of hostilities in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the subsequent restrictions on movement of personnel
24 consultation meetings with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and international partners on the establishment and follow-up of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms by the Country Task Force for monitoring and review of violations under Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)	24	Consultation meetings with international partners on the establishment and follow-up of the monitoring and reporting by the Country Task Force for monitoring and review of violations under Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)
	2	Consultation meetings with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
24 meetings with senior military officials to report and advise on FARDC misconduct, crimes and abuses, including crimes against children	371	Meetings in all provinces, including Kinshasa The higher output was due to the establishment of follow-up committees on human rights violations by FARDC (Comité de suivi de FARDC), which conducted regular meetings
40 meetings with senior police officials to report and advise on Congolese national police misconduct, crimes and abuses, including crimes against children	317	Meetings in all provinces, including Kinshasa The higher output was due to the establishment of follow-up committees on human rights violations by the Congolese national police (Comité de suivi de PNC), which conducted regular meetings

40 meetings with national and provincial authorities to advocate and advise on the establishment of joint committees at the national and provincial levels for addressing serious human rights violations by FARDC and Congolese national police officers	120	Meetings The higher output was due to advocacy and advisory meetings conducted with representatives of FARDC, Congolese national police and judicial authorities at the national and provincial levels to facilitate the establishment of joint committees
12 meetings with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to review progress on the transitional justice mapping exercise and to discuss findings	12	Meetings In addition:
	10	Meetings with international partners on progress of the mapping exercise
Submission of a report (MONUC-OHCHR) on transitional justice needs and recommendations to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	The non-completion of the output was due to the decision to include the report on transitional justice needs and recommendations as part of the report on the mapping exercise, which had been initiated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
Submission of bimonthly and annual reports as required under Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)	4	Bimonthly reports
	1	Annual report

Component 5: support

25. During the reporting period, the primary focus under the support component was placed on supporting the deployment of military resources and civilian personnel to eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in the Ituri District and in the provinces of North and South Kivu, with significant resource implications. Support had to be provided to a new, mobile concept of military operations, which consisted of fragmented battalions required to undertake frequent and rapid redeployments. The new mobile concept had a significant impact on the resource requirements of the Mission, as troops, tents and hard-wall accommodation were frequently relocated. In addition, the Mission deployed, in the vicinity of conflict areas, multidisciplinary joint protection teams comprising staff from political affairs, civil affairs, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reinsertion and resettlement programmes, and from human rights and child protection, which necessitated frequent redeployments and rotations of civilian staff due to extremely harsh environmental and living conditions and a significant increase in within-Mission travel requirements. Under the support component, support was continued to all international partners in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its various authorities, non-governmental organizations, diplomatic and bilateral entities and high-level visitors, particularly in terms of air transportation, as well as to other peacekeeping missions in the region, such as UNAMID, MINURCAT and, recently, the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA). Support to humanitarian operations also continued, with two new priorities: the provision of military air escorts to

humanitarian convoys and the conduct of air rescue operations. Support was also provided to joint operations with FARDC. Finally, the support component provided the full range of support services, including the implementation of conduct and discipline and HIV/AIDS programmes, personnel administration, financial services, health care, maintenance and construction of office and accommodation facilities, information technology and communications, air, naval and surface transport operations, supply and resupply operations, as well as provision of security services Mission-wide. To further progress towards the decentralization of support, the Mission extended to the regions a number of support services previously provided at Mission headquarters in Kinshasa; initiated the establishment of a check-in/check-out facility in Entebbe, Uganda, to serve the eastern region and to reduce travel to Kinshasa; provided repair and maintenance services at Entebbe for communications and information technology equipment to reduce the turnaround time for receiving, inspecting and repairing equipment, and returning serviced equipment to users; strengthened the Heavy-Vehicle Transport Unit in Entebbe to reduce reliance on contractors; and provided payroll services to all offices in the east from the Regional Office in Goma. Due to the postponement of local elections beyond the reporting period, however, no logistical support in the organization, preparation or conduct of local elections was provided.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
6 per cent reduction in the lead time between approval of procurement requisitions and issuance of contracts (2006/07: 90 days for 77 per cent of cases; 2007/08: 90 days for 90 per cent of cases; 2008/09: 85 days for 90 per cent of cases)	6 per cent reduction in the lead time between the approval of procurement requisitions and issuance of contracts achieved for 85 per cent of cases in 2008/09
Disposal of written-off equipment within 3 months of approval, for a 17 per cent increased value of write-off items compared with prior period (2006/07: 3 months; 2007/08: 3 months; 2008/09: 3 months)	Achieved. 2,213 out of 5,187 written-off assets were disposed of within 3 months of approval for a total value of \$5,820,779 in 2008/09, representing an increase of 17 per cent in value of assets compared with \$4,826,051 in 2007/08
10 per cent reduction of the inventory value of assets held in stock over 12 months (2006/07: 5 per cent; 2007/08: 10 per cent; 2008/09: 10 per cent)	9 per cent reduction of the inventory value of assets held in stock over 12 months in 2008/09, compared with a 13 per cent reduction in 2007/08 owing to maintenance of inventory related to the local elections

30 per cent reduction in check-in/out time for 433 military observers (57 per cent of total strength) and 143 United Nations police officers (37 per cent of total strength) based in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2007/08: 7 days; 2008/09: 5 days)

In respect of establishing additional check-in/out services of a total of 4 phases, only phase 1, the establishment of the office and recruitment of staff, was completed during the reporting period. The service is projected to become operational during the 2009/10 period, once the remaining 3 phases have been completed

5 per cent compliance with environmental standards of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support (2006/07: 0 per cent; 2007/08: 5 per cent; 2008/09: 5 per cent)

Compliance with Mission-specific standard operating procedures on environmental health and safety in the workplace

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Training of all procurement staff in procurement processing for improved coordination of procurement actions	Yes	To all procurement staff on the Mercury and the BusinessObjects systems, on issues related to the Electronic Committee on Contracts and the Local Committee on Contracts, and on the fundamentals of United Nations procurement
Issuance of updated procurement guidelines to strengthen internal control mechanisms	Yes	Through the issuance of updated versions of the Procurement Manual; the guidelines on reporting core requirements and delegation of procurement authority; guidelines on the treatment of facsimile submissions of solicitation documents; procedures for handling performance bonds; procurement guidelines and procurement filing procedures; and guidelines on case file management
Establishment of disposal cells in Kisangani, Bunia, Goma and Bukavu for the disposal, within 3 months of approval, of 5,864 written-off non-expendable equipment items with an estimated inventory value of \$13.4 million	Yes	Disposal cells established in Kisangani, Bunia, Goma and Bukavu for the disposal of 5,187 items of non-expendable equipment with an inventory value of \$8.5 million The lower number of equipment items disposed of was due to delays in disposal by sale owing to local regulations, the nature of the local market and delays in internal processes
Implementation of Mission stock ratios to minimize the level of strategic holdings	Yes	Mission stock ratio implemented for assets not related to requirements for the local elections

Establishment of a check-in/check-out service capability at the Entebbe Support Base for the military observers and United Nations police personnel based in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo to reduce travel to/from Kinshasa	No	Of a total of 4 phases, only the first phase, the establishment of the office and the recruitment of staff, was completed. The service is projected to become operational during the 2009/10 period, once the remaining 3 phases have been completed
Implementation of environmental guidelines throughout the Mission	Yes	Guidelines also included clauses on environmental compliance in contracts with service providers
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 17,030 military contingent personnel, 760 military observers, 391 United Nations police officers and 750 formed police personnel	16 614	Military contingents (average strength)
	706	Military observers (average strength)
	325	United Nations police (average strength)
	746	Formed police personnel (average strength)
Storage and supply of 5,977,530 person-days of fresh and combat rations for 17,030 contingent and 750 formed police personnel	6 050 408	Person-days of fresh and combat rations for military contingents
	268 996	Person-days of fresh and combat rations for formed police personnel The higher actual output was due to an inadvertent error in the formulation of the planned output, which had excluded the requirements for fresh and combat rations for formed police personnel
Inspection and verification of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment in respect of 17,030 contingent and 750 formed police personnel	Yes	For an average strength of 16,622 military contingents and 739 formed police personnel
Administration of 4,934 civilian personnel	947	International staff including temporary staff (average strength)
	2 327	National staff including temporary staff, of which 60 were National Officers (average strength)
	563	United Nations volunteers including temporary personnel (average strength)
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations on remedial action where misconduct has occurred	Yes	Conduct and discipline training provided to 1,519 civilian personnel, 219 United Nations police, 318 formed police units and 687 military observers In addition: Training-of-trainers workshops on sexual exploitation and abuse provided to 847 peer trainers for 23,298 contingent personnel

Facilities and infrastructure

Management of 19 United Nations-owned and 6 contingent-owned water purification plants and 9 bottling plants for the supply of safe drinking water to military, police and civilian personnel

23 United Nations-owned water purification plants

The higher number was due to an inadvertent error in the formulation of the planned output, which excluded 2 United Nations-owned water purification plants installed during the 2007/08 period. Two additional plants were installed in 2008/09

89 Contingent-owned water purification plants

The higher number was due to an inadvertent error in the formulation of the planned output

9 Bottling plants

Maintenance of premises and equipment, including 891 generators, 8,420 air conditioners, 449 ablution containers and 1,829 hard-wall accommodation

952 Generators

The higher number was due to the increased use of generators in connection with the redeployment of military and civilian personnel to the east, where electricity supply was limited

592 Air conditioners

The lower number was due to the reclassification of items valued below \$500 as expendable property in the Galileo system

492 Ablution containers

2 097 Hard-wall accommodation

The higher number was due to the redeployment and continual movements of troops to various locations

Storage and distribution of 12.4 million litres of fuel

13.5 Million litres

The higher output was due to the increased use of generators in connection with the redeployment of military and civilian personnel to the east, where the electricity supply was limited

Maintenance of 35 helicopter landing pads

35 Helicopter landing pads maintained

In addition:

7 New helicopter landing pads (5 in Goma and 2 in Beni) were constructed to support the movement of troops in the eastern part of the country

Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 1,506 light vehicles, 233 medium vehicles and 448 heavy and special vehicles	1 531	Light vehicles
		The higher number was due to the transfer of 5 4x4 general-purpose vehicles from the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Lord's Resistance Army-affected Areas and the delayed write-off of 20 vehicles
	236	Medium vehicles
		The higher number was due to the transfer of 2 fuel trucks from UNMIS for election-related support and to the delayed write-off of 1 vehicle
	448	Heavy and special vehicles

Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 102 aircraft (27 fixed-wing and 75 rotary-wing), inclusive of 35 (6 fixed-wing and 29 rotary-wing) in support of the elections, and management of the related commercial airfield service contracts	73	Aircraft, comprising 25 fixed-wing aircraft and 48 rotary-wing aircraft
		The lower number was due to the non-deployment of 34 aircraft in support of the elections due to delays in the conduct of local elections
	3	Commercial airfield service contracts managed (2 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 1 in Uganda)

Communications

Operation and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 4 earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	4	Earth station hubs in Kinshasa, Bukavu, Bunia and Entebbe
Operation and maintenance of 63 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 73 telephone exchanges and 78 microwave links	65	VSAT systems
	81	Telephone exchanges
	82	Microwave links
		The higher number of communications equipment was due to increased operational activities in the eastern part of the country, which required the installation of 2 additional VSAT systems in Dungu, 8 additional telephone exchanges in Goma, Bunia, Dungu and Bukavu and 4 additional microwave links (2 in Goma and 1 each in Kananga and Lubumbashi)
Support and maintenance of 35 FM radio broadcast stations in 11 radio production facilities	35	FM radio broadcast stations
	12	Radio production facilities

Information technology

Operation and maintenance of 393 servers, 4,538 desktop computers, 1,226 laptop computers, 2,865 printers and 447 digital senders in 71 locations	381	Servers	The higher number of radio production facilities was due to the installation of a complete radio broadcasting system in Kinshasa, including production, broadcasting and post-production facilities for enhanced control of sound quality in the production of radio programmes
			The lower number was due to the virtualization of some servers and the write-off of other servers
	5 773	Desktop computers	
			The higher number was due to the extended use of desktop computers scheduled for write-off action, as a result of delays in the delivery of new/replacement desktop computers
	1 237	Laptop computers	
Operation and maintenance of 54 local area networks and wide area networks for 5,600 users in 71 locations			The higher number was due to the extended use of laptop computers scheduled for write-off action, as a result of delays in the delivery of new/replacement laptop computers
	411	Printers	
			The lower number was due to the reclassification of equipment valued below \$500 as expendable property in the Galileo system
	377	Digital senders	
			The lower number was due to the write-off of some digital senders that were beyond economical repair
Operation and maintenance of the wireless area network	73	Locations	
	56	Local area networks and wide area networks	
			The higher number was due to the opening of new offices in the Dungu area
	5 574	Users	
	73	Locations	
	12	Wireless area networks	

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 13 United Nations-owned level-I clinics, 43 contingent-owned level-I hospitals, 3 contingent-owned level-II hospitals, 1 contingent-owned level-III hospital, as well as 1 United Nations-owned emergency/first aid unit, 1 United Nations-owned laboratory, 1 United Nations-owned radiology unit in 14 locations for all Mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civilian population in emergency cases	15	United Nations-owned level-I clinics
	43	Contingent-owned level-I hospitals
	3	Contingent-owned level-II hospitals
	1	Contingent-owned level-III hospital
	2	United Nations-owned emergency/first aid units
	1	United Nations-owned laboratory
	1	United Nations-owned radiology unit
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements inclusive of 435 aero-medical evacuations for all United Nations locations in 3 contingent-owned level-II hospitals, 1 contingent-owned level-III hospital, 1 contracted level-III hospital in Kinshasa and 2 contracted level-IV hospitals in Pretoria in a total of 6 locations	405	Medical evacuations, including 310 within-mission evacuations and 95 out-of-mission evacuations
HIV/AIDS sensitization programme, including peer education, for all Mission personnel	Yes	Through induction/orientation training for 4,674 military, 920 police, 1,132 civilian staff and 170 casual daily workers In addition: One special training session in Bukavu and Katanga for 14 medical personnel on post-exposure prophylaxis kits
Training of 80 HIV/AIDS peer educators	No	The non-completion of the output was due to a lack of human resources and the shift in focus to the publication of 15,000 copies of an HIV/AIDS magazine
Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV/AIDS counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	Yes	Through 7 voluntary counselling and testing centres in Kinshasa and other sectors
Security		
500 investigation reports on traffic accidents, theft of United Nations equipment and loss of identification documents	825	Investigation reports The higher number was due to the fragile security situation in the mission area
Preparation of regional security evacuation plans for all regions	Yes	Regional security evacuation plans for all regions were updated and provided to all offices

Conduct of induction and fire training for all new staff	Yes	A total of 1,262 civilian and military personnel were trained in 92 sessions
Conduct of fire drills and refresher courses for all staff every two months	Yes	
Provision of site security in all locations	Yes	
24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week firefighting capacity in Kinshasa, Kisangani and Bukavu	Yes	Response to 24 fire incidents in 2008/09 compared with 11 fire incidents in 2007/08, as a result of improved firefighting capacity
Conduct of specialized training for all security staff in pistol-firing, first aid and other specialized areas	98	Personnel trained in 12 firearms training (pistol and submachine gun) courses
	14	Personnel trained in 2 arrest and restraint techniques courses
	262	Personnel trained in 21 communication and operational procedures courses
	45	Personnel trained in 2 field security training programme courses
Preparation of 365 daily security situation reports, 52 weekly assessment reports and 4 quarterly reports on Mission-wide security situation	Yes	All reports issued as planned
Conduct of security and baggage inspections for approximately 14,000 passengers a month	Yes	For an average of 14,000 passengers per month

III. Resource performance

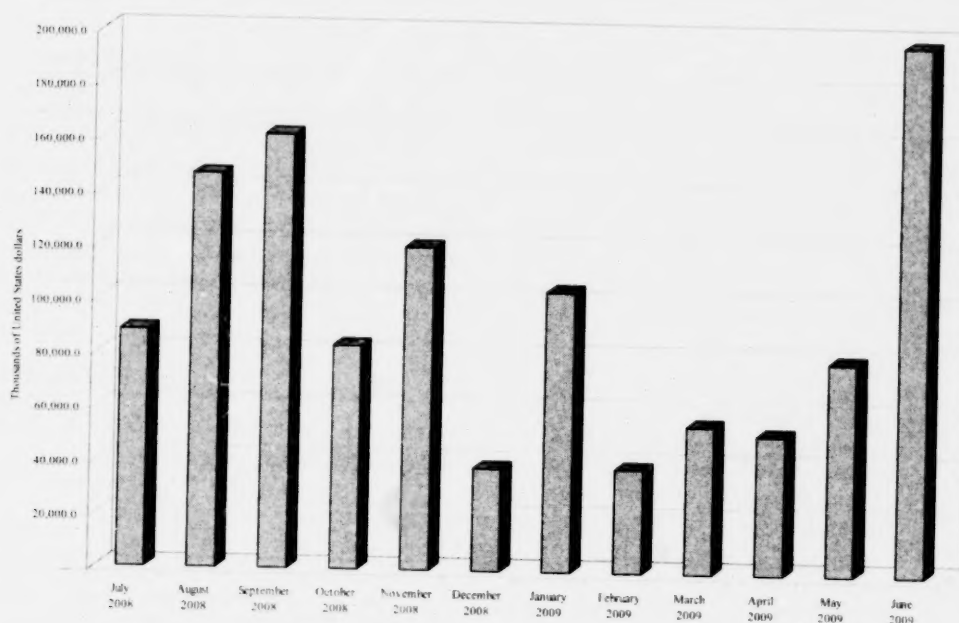
A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)/(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	43 095.8	47 497.5	(4 401.7)	(10.2)
Military contingents	389 467.9	398 152.8	(8 684.9)	(2.2)
United Nations police	16 135.8	21 023.0	(4 887.2)	(30.3)
Formed police units	17 655.2	17 575.9	79.3	0.4
Subtotal	466 354.7	484 249.2	(17 894.5)	(3.8)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	157 237.7	157 467.3	(229.6)	(0.1)
National staff	44 770.4	50 650.7	(5 880.3)	(13.1)
United Nations Volunteers	31 473.3	27 526.0	3 947.3	12.5
General temporary assistance	9 345.9	4 785.1	4 560.8	48.8
Subtotal	242 827.3	240 429.1	2 398.2	1.0
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	76.9	615.7	(538.8)	(700.7)
Official travel	6 300.1	9 944.6	(3 644.5)	(57.8)
Facilities and infrastructure	93 909.6	99 913.4	(6 003.8)	(6.4)
Ground transportation	20 810.4	28 779.4	(7 969.0)	(38.3)
Air transportation	274 082.9	217 054.5	57 028.4	20.8
Naval transportation	1 734.4	1 194.5	539.9	31.1
Communications	32 740.5	32 555.3	185.2	0.6
Information technology	9 035.6	8 919.8	115.8	1.3
Medical	18 976.4	17 014.7	1 961.7	10.3
Special equipment	6 676.8	4 685.5	1 991.3	29.8
Other supplies, services and equipment	13 150.8	17 186.5	(4 035.7)	(30.7)
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	799.6	200.4	20.0
Subtotal	478 494.4	438 663.5	39 830.9	8.3
Gross requirements	1 187 676.4	1 163 341.8	24 334.6	2.0
Staff assessment income	23 999.2	23 982.9	16.3	0.1
Net requirements	1 163 677.2	1 139 358.9	24 318.3	2.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) ^a	3 426.9	4 244.9	(818.0)	(23.9)
Total requirements	1 191 103.3	1 167 586.7	23 516.6	2.0

^a Includes \$4,244,900 from Fondation Hirondelle, comprising provisions for travel, facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation, communications and miscellaneous supplies and services, in support of MONUC radio broadcasting services.

B. Monthly expenditure pattern



26. The higher expenditures in August 2008 resulted mainly from the obligations for operational activities including petrol, oil and lubricants, air transportation and rental of premises. The higher expenditures in September 2008, January 2009 and June 2009 were attributable mainly to reimbursements to troop-contributing countries for troop/formed police costs, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military contingents and formed police units.

C. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Amount
Interest income	5 638.8
Other/miscellaneous income	2 688.0
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(54.2)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	19 255.8
Total	27 528.4

D. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	63 257.9
Formed police units	3 450.8
Subtotal	66 708.7
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	36 839.3
Communications	17 014.9
Medical	15 241.0
Special equipment	4 685.5
Subtotal	73 780.7
Total	140 489.4

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.80	1 January 2004	1 January 2004
Intensified operational condition factor	1.30	1 January 2004	1 January 2004
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.10	1 January 2004	1 January 2004
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.5-3.5		

E. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	2 948.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	
Total	2 948.6

^a Represents the estimated rental value of airfields and terminals in 10 locations, buildings in 12 locations for residential and office accommodation of troops, greenfield sites in 7 locations for troop accommodation and 1 compound for office premises.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

Military observers

Variance

(\$4 401.7) (10.2%)

27. The variance was attributable primarily to the increase in mission subsistence allowance rates effective 1 September 2008 from \$234 to \$260 per person-day for the first 30 days and from \$144 to \$164 per person-day after 30 days. The additional requirements were partly offset by the lower average deployment of 706 military observers compared with the budgeted deployment of 714 personnel, as well as the recording of only the accommodation portion of mission subsistence allowances, in lieu of the full amount, during within-mission travel, effective 1 July 2008.

Military contingents

Variance

(\$8 684.9) (2.2%)

28. The variance resulted primarily from additional requirements for rations owing to: (a) an increase in the ceiling man rate for fresh rations from the budgeted cost of \$5.64 per person-day to the actual cost of \$6.36 per person-day, based on the terms of the contract that came into effect from March 2008; (b) higher transportation costs for rations owing to the redeployment of 79 per cent of troops to eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (c) increased costs of commercial charter flights and letter-of-assist arrangements for the rotation of some contingents. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements for standard troop cost reimbursements, owing to the lower average deployment of 16,614 military contingent personnel compared with the budgeted deployment of 16,689 personnel.

United Nations police

Variance

(\$4 887.2) (30.3%)

29. The variance was attributable primarily to additional requirements related to the higher average deployment of 325 police officers compared with the budgeted deployment of 266 police officers, as well as the increase in mission subsistence allowance rates effective 1 September 2008 from \$234 to \$260 per person-day for the first 30 days and from \$144 to \$164 per person-day after 30 days. The variance was partly offset by reduced requirements resulting from the extension of the tour of duty of 207 police officers, for which the payment of the after-30-day rate of the allowance was applicable.

International staff

Variance

(\$229.6) (0.1%)

30. The variance resulted primarily from additional requirements for common staff costs, owing to the conversion of 86 international staff from the 300-series to the 100-series of appointments, as well as the increase in mission subsistence allowance rates effective 1 September 2008 from \$234 to \$260 per person-day for the first 30 days and from \$144 to \$164 per person-day after 30 days. The variance was offset in

¹ Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

part by reduced requirements for salaries and mission subsistence allowances, due to the average vacancy rate of 22 per cent, compared with the budgeted vacancy factor of 17 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$5 880.3)	(13.1%)

31. The variance was attributable primarily to additional requirements for salaries and related costs, resulting from: (a) the revision of the salary scales for National Officers and national General Service staff effective 1 July 2008; (b) the impact of the outcome of the comprehensive grade-level review of a total of 2,110 national posts to align the grade level of posts with their corresponding functions, which resulted in 64 per cent of posts being reclassified to a higher level; and (c) the conversion of 293 national staff from the 300-series to the 100-series of appointments. In addition, the revision of the national salary scales resulted in an increase in the rate of hazardous duty station allowances from the budgeted rate of \$10.44 per person-day to the actual rate of \$12.26 per person-day.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$3 947.3	12.5%

32. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to the non-deployment of 190 temporary volunteers, owing to the delay in the conduct of local elections.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$4 560.8	48.8%

33. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to the non-deployment of staff for 235 temporary positions, owing to the delay in the conduct of local elections.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$538.8)	(700.7%)

34. The variance resulted primarily from additional requirements for unplanned consultancies on: (a) the profiling of leaders of foreign armed groups for the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reinsertion and resettlement programme; (b) the review of conduct and discipline matters; (c) negotiations on the fuel contract of MONUC; (d) a global initiative by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to promote a positive work environment, and (e) the services of the interim Head of the Integrated Office, pending the completion of the regular selection process.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$3 644.5)	(57.8%)

35. The variance was attributable primarily to: (a) the increase in mission subsistence allowance rates effective 1 September 2008 from \$234 to \$260 per person-day for the first 30 days and from \$144 to \$164 per person-day after 30 days; (b) the recording of the full rate of mission subsistence allowances during within-mission travel effective 1 July 2008; and (c) increased requirements for within-

mission travel resulting from the deployment of multidisciplinary joint protection teams to conflict areas, requiring frequent redeployments and rotations of civilian staff due to extremely harsh environmental and living conditions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$6 003.8)	(6.4%)

36. The variance resulted primarily from additional requirements for: (a) the acquisition of tents and prefabricated accommodation units as reserve for one battalion and for the establishment of new camps for the additional military personnel authorized under Security Council resolution 1843 (2008); (b) an increase in the unit cost of diesel fuel from the budgeted average rate of \$0.945 per litre to the average cost of \$1.0696 per litre; (c) higher consumption of diesel fuel for generators due to the redeployment of military and civilian personnel to the east, where the electricity supply was limited; (d) reimbursements to military observers, United Nations police officers and United Nations Volunteers for residential security guards in connection with compliance with the minimum operating residential security standards; and (e) higher costs of security services in the Kivus as a result of the resumption of hostilities. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements for reimbursements to contributing Governments for self-sustainment, owing to the lower actual levels of self-sustainment compared with the provisions of signed memorandums of understanding, as well as the cancellation of asphalt surfacing of an unpaved taxiway/apron at the Goma airport, owing to a high tender submitted by a single bidder.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$7 969.0)	(38.3%)

37. The variance was attributable primarily to additional requirements for: (a) the acquisition of vehicles, resulting from the unplanned acquisition of 5 fire-fighting trailers in preparation for the conduct of local elections and the increase in the average unit cost of light vehicles from the budgeted cost of \$16,190 per vehicle to the average cost of \$20,194 per vehicle; and (b) petrol, oil and lubricants, resulting from an increase in the unit cost of diesel fuel from the budgeted average rate of \$0.945 per litre to the average cost of \$1.0696 per litre, as well as the higher consumption of diesel fuel owing to increased patrols by contingents and the higher utilization of heavy trucks for the movement of cargo in the east.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$57 028.4	20.8%

38. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to reduced requirements for: (a) the rental and operations of fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft, resulting from the non-deployment of 5 out of 6 planned fixed-wing and 29 planned rotary-wing aircraft in support of the conduct of local elections; (b) petrol, oil and lubricants related to the non-deployment of aircraft for the conduct of local elections; and (c) services, resulting from the delay in the procurement process related to air traffic control display stations; the non-acquisition of unmanned aerial vehicles; and the non-implementation or partial implementation of airfield services in Kinshasa, Kisangani, Kalemie, Kananga, Mbandaka, Goma, Lubumbashi, Kamina, Kindu,

Bunia and Bukavu, owing to operational and technical constraints of local airfield service providers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	\$539.9	31.1%

39. The unutilized balance was attributable to reduced requirements for rental and operation and petrol, oil and lubricants, resulting from the lower number of riverine assets (from the budgeted 3 pushers/barges to the actual 1 pusher/barge and the budgeted 4 fast boats to the actual 2 fast boats) from 1 May 2009, based on the temporary arrangement during the extension period of the contract, as well as the non-utilization of fast boats and pushers between November and December 2008, owing to delays in the finalization of the related contract.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$185.2	0.6%

40. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to reduced requirements for: (a) commercial communications, resulting from the higher vacancy rates of international staff (22 per cent compared with 17 per cent budgeted) and of national General Service staff (15 per cent compared with 5 per cent budgeted), as well as the non-deployment of 260 temporary personnel (comprising 150 general temporary assistance positions and 110 temporary United Nations Volunteers) in support of the conduct of local elections; and (b) communication support services, owing to the non-payment of mission subsistence allowance to contractors during their periods of absence from the mission area. The unspent amount was offset in part by additional requirements for the acquisition of communications equipment, owing to the upgrade of the conference/training facilities in Entebbe and the settlement of outstanding charges related to the prior financial period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	\$115.8	1.3%

41. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to reduced requirements for: (a) licences, fees and rental of software, owing to economies of scale achieved from the high-volume purchases of software at Headquarters; and (b) information technology services, owing to the non-payment of mission subsistence allowance to contractors during their periods of absence from the mission area. The unspent amount was offset in part by additional requirements for the acquisition of network equipment required to strengthen and enhance the Mission's information and communications technologies network and to ensure a seamless transition to new terminals and network devices.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$1 961.7	10.3%

42. The unutilized balance resulted primarily from reduced requirements for medical services, owing to the expiration of the contract with the Centre Medical du Kinshasa in March 2009; as well as the non-receipt of invoices for medical services rendered by a military hospital in South Africa.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Special equipment	\$1 991.3	29.8%

43. The unutilized balance was due to reduced requirements for reimbursements to contributing Governments for self-sustainment, resulting from variances between the provisions in the signed memorandums of understanding and the actual levels of self-sustainment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$4 035.7)	(30.7%)

44. The variance was attributable mainly to additional requirements for: (a) other freight and related costs, resulting from the utilization of freight forwarding contractors, in addition to the Mission's Heavy Vehicle Transport Unit, in connection with the movement of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment, engineering equipment, fuel supplies, as well as the redeployment of some battalions to and within eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (b) other services related to the extended employment of individual contractors, resulting from delays in the recruitment process on the regularization of 466 individual contractors approved for the 2008/09 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Quick-impact projects	\$200.4	20.0%

45. The unutilized balance was attributable to reduced requirements resulting from delays in the procurement process for materials required for projects, the cancellation of four approved projects owing to changes in executing arrangements, as well as the measures, in accordance with the relevant recommendation of the Board of Auditors, which allowed commitments to new projects to be made only after the completion of ongoing projects, resulting in delays in the start of new projects to November or December 2008.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

46. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MONUC are to decide on the treatment of:

(a) The unencumbered balance of \$24,334,600 with respect to the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;

(b) Other income for the period ended 30 June 2009 amounting to \$27,528,400 from interest income (\$5,638,800), other/ miscellaneous income (\$2,688,000) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$19,255,800), offset by prior-period adjustments (\$54,200).